

10-11-1966

Kabul Times (October 11, 1966, vol. 5, no. 165)

Bakhtar News Agency

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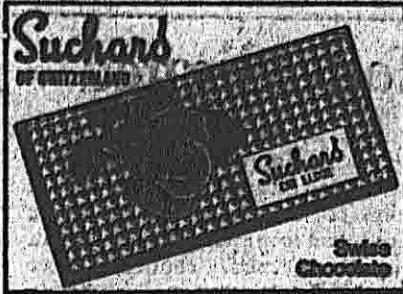
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Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (October 11, 1966, vol. 5, no. 165)" (1966). *Kabul Times*. 1330.
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THE KABUL TIMES

ROAMER
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worldwide reputation

VOL. V, NO. 165.

KABUL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1966, (MIZAN 19, 1345, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 3

MAIWANDWAL TO LEAVE HOSPITAL

KABUL, Oct. 11, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Abidin Ara, chief doctor at the Ankara hospital where Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal is recovering, told reporters yesterday that the Prime Minister will leave the hospital in five days.

The condition of the Prime Minister is improving steadily and he has started walking about and taking normal food.

Turkish Prime Minister Suleiman Demirel, Farouq Sukan, Home Minister and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Sumoun Oghlu, Health Minister, visited the Prime Minister at the hospital Sunday.

A number of reporters and

news photographers were also present. The Prime Minister thanked the Turkish Government and the Turkish physicians for taking such good care of him.

Another dispatch from Turkey says that Prime Minister Maiwandwal has thanked Indonesian President Dr. Sukarno, and President of the Executive Council of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic for their messages of sympathy and assured them of his progress.

Recently the Indonesian Ambassador in Kabul conveyed to the Foreign Ministry two messages from President Sukarno as regards the illness of the Prime Minister.

President Sukarno in these messages said that he was deeply touched when he heard about the Prime Minister's illness and that the President's prayers are for the Prime Minister.

In his message to Maiwandwal the Indonesian President wished the Prime Minister a speedy recovery hoping that he will be able to resume duties shortly.

CENTO's Future Discussed By Ayub, Sunay

KARACHI, Oct. 11, (Reuters).—Presidents Ayub Khan of Pakistan and Cevdet Sunay of Turkey were meeting here this afternoon for a second round of formal talks which observers here say are discussing the future of the Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO).

The Turkish President was flying here from Dacca today after a two-day tour of East Pakistan.

An official statement from Rawalpindi last night said the talks held between the two Presidents there on Saturday had been inconclusive.

A government spokesman said the main topic discussed was the Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) organisation—an economic body linking Pakistan, Turkey and Iran. He added that the two leaders had expressed their determination to strengthen the RCD.

The press and observers have speculated that the Central Treaty Organisation is being reviewed by the two leaders, along with Iran. President Ayub has announced he will visit Iran on Friday.

President Ayub, who also has an invitation to visit Turkey, has given no reason for his visit to Iran except to say that it was a private visit to renew contacts.

Meanwhile, it was officially announced in Tunis Monday that Sunay will pay an official visit to Tunisia from December 1 to December 5.

Strauss Supports Erhard At CSU Conference

MUNICH, Oct. 11, (DPA).—Former Defence Minister Franz Josef Strauss' Christian Social Union (CSU) party pledged full support for Chancellor Ludwig Erhard at the end of its three-day Congress here Sunday.

There had been reports of strong dissatisfaction within the CSU with Erhard's leadership. The CSU, Bavarian sister party of Erhard's Christian Democratic Union, fills five of the 21 posts in the Bonn cabinet.

The rallying came with many CSU politicians reportedly anxious over the possible effects of the latest disagreements among the Christian Democrats at the Bavarian provincial elections next month.

Erhard, himself told the nine hundred delegates that the Christian Democrats were not shaken from without but by contradictions within. He warned against letting internal differences lead to "sniping at each other."

Answering Strauss, who Saturday pleaded for a revitalisation of Franco-German friendship, Erhard said that he had always supported cooperation with France but that European nations must stay closely allied with the Americans to benefit from U.S. economic and scientific progress.

Seminar Opens

TOKYO, Oct. 11, (Reuters).—The United Nations Civic and Regional Development seminar opened in Nagoya, western Japan, Monday to discuss the population increase and the city planning of Asia and the Far East.

The 10-day seminar, sponsored by the United Nations and the Japanese government, was attended by about 70 representatives from 20 member nations of ECAFE.

A representative from Afghanistan is also participating.

STOP PRESS

Congress Of Space Scientists Meets

MADRID, Oct. 11, (Reuters).—Talk of an imminent and spectacular Soviet space shot was rife Monday among 1,000 space scientists who met here for the International Astronautical Federation Congress.

The six-day international congress on the technical problems of space exploration will be highlighted by reports on the physical and medical difficulties facing astronauts on long journeys to the moon and beyond.

When the astronautical congress was last held in Spain, in Barcelona in 1957, the Soviet launched their first Sputnik. Delegates pointed out that the Soviets have been unusually inactive in the space field recently.

But Soviet and American space scientists discounted a rumour that the Soviets were building a giant rocket weighing more than 3,000 tons and capable of putting a 180-ton object into orbit.

This would be even bigger than the projected United States Saturn 5, which will launch the American manned moon rocket before 1970.

Meanwhile, the reported collision of two unmanned U.S. satellites 18 months ago implies no danger for manned space flights, the head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) said Monday.

James E. Webb, commenting on a report of the collision by U.S. scientists in Madrid, said:

"The only possible danger is when two satellites are launched on the same booster rocket and do not separate far enough."

"There is a lot of space up there, and the chances of a collision any other way are almost impossible, this does not indicate any danger to manned space flights that I can see," Webb said.

Dr. Hilliard W. Paige told a meeting of an astronautical congress in Madrid that two American satellites collided in orbit 400 miles (640 km) from earth.

A General Electric spokesman in Washington said the satellites were launched from the same booster in March 1965 from the Pacific missile range, and were operated by the Naval research laboratory.

He said they drifted together in their 1,750th orbit during a test of microthrusters—small thruster rockets—one of the satellites.

Gromyko, Johnson Discuss Ways To Improve Relations

Complete Silence Maintained

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, (Reuters).—U.S. President Lyndon Johnson and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko talked for an hour and three-quarters last night about the Vietnam situation and improving relations between Washington and Moscow.

Both maintained absolute silence afterwards and observers were left to guess whether any progress had been made.

The President was believed to have explained to Gromyko the background of his speech last Friday in which he reiterated U.S. readiness to forge new links with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. To this end he suggested liberalised trade and said the political atmosphere could be improved if there were a mutual reduction of forces in central Europe.

Washington has been waiting for Moscow's reaction to the speech, and Gromyko, it was thought, might give some clues. Whether he did, no one would say.

President Johnson's thinking

International Drug Ring Broken

MILAN, Oct. 11, (AP).—Police announced Monday the cracking of an international narcotics ring, described as a huge operation with a base in the Middle East and tentacles reaching into Europe and the United States.

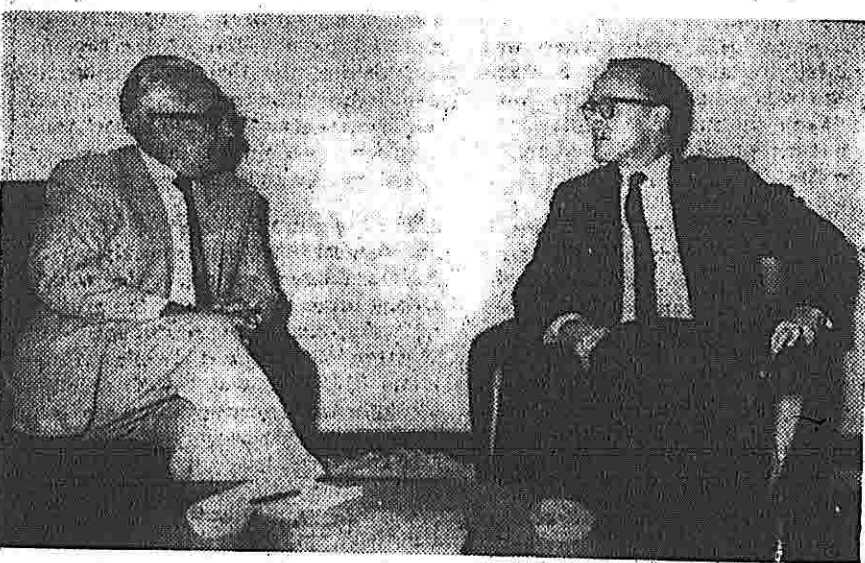
They said they seized seven kilograms of pure morphine and arrested two Asians Sunday after a dramatic cloak-and-dagger tracking operation from Istanbul through France and Switzerland to Milan.

Police said the operation began several months ago when Italian police and police agents from Middle Eastern countries met in Milan.

The decision was made to send a Turkish-speaking Italian police agent to Istanbul. After 38 days there the agent signaled the departure of a courier carrying drug destined for Milan.

Police said the runner followed a roundabout route through France and Switzerland. When he was in Milan, authorities kept a close watch on him.

The police trap snapped shut Sunday when the courier drove to a rendezvous near the Milan rail terminal to hand over a suitcase containing the morphine to another messenger and a third man. Police moved in rapidly, seizing the original courier and his contact man. They said the third man got away.



Philip W. Quigg, the managing editor of the Foreign Affairs magazine called this morning on Mohammad Osman Sidky, the Minister of Information and Culture.

Mayel Studies Headworks Plans

KUNDUZ, Oct. 11, (Bakhtar).—Deputy Minister for Irrigation Mohammad Yasin Mayel yesterday studied plans for the Shah Rawan canal headworks. He also discussed proposals to repair and improve the canal with people living in the area.

The canal irrigates some 75,000 acres of land in an area producing 10,000 tons of cotton a year.

The Deputy Minister also instructed the provincial department of irrigation and agriculture to start repairing the Amu canal, which has been heavily silted by last season's floods.

Before leaving for Baghlan he inspected the Cham-Tapa canal, 25 km northwest of Kunduz and an experimental farm run by the provincial department of the agriculture and irrigation.

Brezhnev, Kosygin Welcome Polish Leaders To Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 11, (Tass).—Leonid Brezhnev, Alexei Kosygin and other leaders of the communist party and the government were at the airport Monday to meet Wladyslaw Gomulka, Jozef Cyrankiewicz and other Polish leaders when they arrived here Monday at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet government.

It is expected that during their six-day visit, questions of the further development of cooperation between the two parties and states, and the most important problems of the world situation and the communist and working class movement will be discussed. These questions were the subject of discussion during Leonid Brezhnev's recent visits to Bulgaria, Hungary and Yugoslavia.

Leonid Brezhnev in welcoming speech said at the airport that this

visit "is one of the manifestations of the steadily growing and developing friendship between our parties and countries."

"We are glad of the coming talks, and are confident that they will be fruitful," he said.

AP adds: "We are now facing quite a number of urgent problems that require joint discussions and comradely advice," Brezhnev added.

Replying, Gomulka said his visit would extend economic cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union.

It will also be proof of "unity in facing the serious problems which now appear in the international situation and the international working (communist) movement," Gomulka said.

Home News In Brief

MAZARE SHARIF, Oct. 11, (Bakhtar).—A team of town planning and housing experts from the Ministry of Public Works has surveyed Sholgera and Balkh wolewals in Balkh province for expansion of the cities there. The team left for Jouzjan province yesterday.

KABUL, Oct. 11, (Bakhtar).—Jan Petrus, Polish Ambassador at the Court of Kabul, yesterday met Abdul Karim Hakimi, Communications Minister, at his office.

MAIDAN SHAR, Oct. 11, (Bakhtar).—A group of veterinarians headed by Dr. Mirak Shah has left Behsood for Panj Ab wolewals after checking herds in the area and inspecting pastures and barns during a two-day stay here. The delegation is to report on livestock conditions in the area to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

KABUL, Oct. 11, (Bakhtar).—Torjyal Etemadi, the Rector of Kabul, who is presently on a visit of Czechoslovakia met the Minister of Education of that country recently.

He has also met the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, the rectors of the Universities of Charles and the Technical University of Czechoslovakia and has exchanged views with them on matters related to the Afghan students now studying there.

UN Committee Seeks Sanctions Against S. Africa

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The Social Committee of the General Assembly approved by a wide margin Monday a resolution condemning racial discrimination and urging all nations to impose economic and diplomatic sanctions and an arms embargo against South Africa.

The vote was 82 to 2 with 13 abstentions. The United States, Britain and France were among the abstainers and South Africa and Portugal cast the negative votes.

The resolution would have the General Assembly reaffirm its condemnation of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms "wherever they occur."

PREVIOUS RESOLUTIONS
But it refers specifically to apartheid, South Africa's rigid system of racial separation, and to racial discrimination in Rhodesia and Portugal's African ter-

ritories.

The resolution, sponsored by 40 African and Asian countries, also calls on all nations to comply with previous General Assembly resolutions for application of economic and diplomatic sanctions against South Africa and with an arms embargo voted against the white minority government by the Security Council.

The resolution was considered certain to win General Assembly approval, since all UN members are represented on the committee.

In the General Assembly, Guinea called Monday for "African-type Viet Cong" to battle apartheid and colonialism in southern Africa.

Marof Achkar, chairman of the Guinea delegation, said that only after "factories, dams, mines explode under the devastating blows of African-type Viet Cong" will

racism and colonialism in southern Africa retreat.

"An armed struggle becomes more and more necessary," he said, to fight apartheid in South Africa and Southwest Africa, to bring down the white governments of Ian Smith in Rhodesia and to end colonialism in the Portuguese territories of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea.

"Africa will be liberated by Africans," he said. "Africans must find their own effective methods for destroying racism and colonialism."

SUPPORT FOR U THANT

On Vietnam, Achkar said "the three-point proposal of UN Secretary-General U Thant offers 'a reasonable approach' toward negotiations."

Abdul Sikikou, Foreign Minister of Niger, called for "mutual de-escalation" in Vietnam as the

Gemini-12 Flight To Be Piloted By James Lovell

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, Oct. 11, (Reuters).—Veteran astronaut James Lovell will command the Gemini-12 spacecraft for America's next manned space shot on November 9, it was officially announced here.

Lovell, 37-year-old U.S. Navy Captain, who took part in the 14-day Gemini-7 space flight will be accompanied by his co-pilot U.S. Air Force Major Edwin Aldrin.

The Major will perform two and possibly three work sessions in space during the four-day mission, last in the two-man Gemini series.

Gemini-12 will try to rendezvous and dock with an Agena target rocket on its third revolution. The astronauts will also use the Agena's engine to soar into a 460-mile (740-kilometre) high orbit.

Thirteen scientific experiments are scheduled for the flight. In one of them a French Centaure rocket will be launched from Algeria and release sodium vapour clouds at high altitude so that the astronauts can photograph wind patterns.

On the second day aloft Aldrin will poke the upper part of his body outside the spacecraft for two hours and 15 minutes to carry out photographic experiments.

A day later he is to carry out a space walk lasting one hour and 45 minutes during which he will try to link the Gemini-12 and its Agena target satellite with a tether, as was done in last month's Gemini-11 mission.

The astronauts will then practise formation flying while the two craft are lashed together.

While performing his space walk Aldrin will also carry out tasks aimed at helping scientists discover why space activity proves so much more strenuous than originally anticipated. The Gemini-11 space walk had to be cut short when Astronaut Richard Gordon became exhausted.

Aldrin might perform another "space stand" during Gemini-12's final day aloft, to carry out further photographic experiments.

The Gemini series of space flights will be followed in December by the first three-man Apollo mission, using the same type of spacecraft that will, it is hoped, eventually put an American astronaut on the moon, perhaps by 1968.

Anti-Missile System Experts Differ

NEW YORK, Oct. 11, (Reuters).—The United States cannot adequately protect itself against a future attack against the Soviet Union, a group of experts said yesterday.

But they differed, in a television discussion, on whether it would be worthwhile to build a costly anti-missile defence system.

Albert Wohlstetter, an official of Rand Corporation which carried out a nuclear defence study for the U.S. government, urged creation of such a system to fend off any possible attack from the enemies.

"I think it would be a vast change in the strategic position of the United States if it permitted itself to be vulnerable to any small power that had ballistic missiles which it could use irresponsibly," he said.

British narrator Robert Beatty, said it would be worthwhile to build a costly anti-missile system since West had a complex radar system to give warning of missile attacks but anti-missile defences did not exist.

first step toward negotiations.

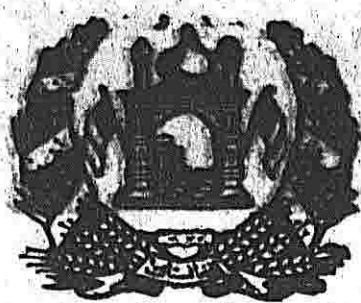
Sidikou said negotiations based on the Geneva agreement gave the only hope of erasing "the spectre of a third war" raised by Vietnam.

He warned both sides to abandon "the naive hope that time will act in favour of their calculations" and called on all countries to use "cold blood and lucid courage" to pressure the powers involved in Vietnam to negotiate.

Sidikou warned the United Nations against being too hasty to admit China.

He urged Britain "to resort to force if necessary" to bring down the rebel government of Ian Smith in Rhodesia. "The Rhodesian question is first of all a British question," he said.

Liberian Foreign Minister Grimes said the United Nations should apply economic sanctions (Contd. on page 4)



THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Fridays by the Kabul Times
PUBLISHING AGENCY

Food For Thought

Rulers of men nearly always

will do almost anything rather

than admit that they have made

a mistake.

—Walter Lippman.

Tunisia Break Ties With UAR

The severance of diplomatic ties between Tunisia and the United Arab Republic is of great concern to the non-aligned and moslem nations. It will not only weaken Arab unity but will also have an impact on the nature, activities and even existence of the Arab League.

Habib Bourguiba seems to be trying to pursue a policy substantially different from that of the other Arab countries, particularly in reference to Israel. Since the one million people of Arab Palestine have been rendered homeless by Israel, the Arab countries have united their efforts through the Arab League to solve the problem by resettling the refugees in their original homes.

The President of Tunisia astonished the Arab world last year when he proposed that negotiations be held with Israel on the issue and the present status of the refugees be accepted. His statement aroused the indignation of the Arabs and other people of the world.

During the year ambassadors of the two countries have been called home. Relations between them, if not officially severed, were virtually at a standstill.

The Arab League, since its establishment in 1945 has served the cause of Arab unity. Arab progress, has promoted understanding between the Arab governments and helped and protected the rights of the Arab refugees.

Afghanistan as a non-aligned country has always supported the Arab peoples of Palestine. Afghanistan with her independent judgment has always condemned colonial and racial aggression committed against the Arab people of Palestine and has expressed the conviction of the necessity of restoring the people

of Palestine their full and inalienable rights. Afghanistan will dislike any action that may weaken the joint efforts between the Arab peoples.

The severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries can also have great effect on the pattern of power in North Africa. The Organisation of African Unity may also be weakened by the unnecessary and uncalled for event. The Organisation, just a few years old and not yet properly acknowledged, if divided into factions may fail to attain the aims and goals for which it was established.

The severance of ties between the two countries will also have its effects on the solidarity of nonaligned countries which is of utmost importance in world political stability.

Since quarrels among Arab nations, as members of one family are not unusual, we hope that the severance of diplomatic relations between Tunisia and the United Arab Republic will not last long. We hope that through the good offices of the Arab League or other Arab countries the two brother nations will be reconciled so that fruitful cooperation and exchanges between the two may continue.

Arab unity is also necessary to support the struggles of the peoples of the South Arabian peninsula for freedom and self-determination.

Cooperation is also essential among the African countries to support the struggle of those peoples of the continent still under the yoke of imperialism, and bring down the minority regime in Rhodesia and end the colonial rule in Angola, Mozambique and the so-called Portuguese Guinea.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Hegwad* carried an editorial entitled "An Historic Era." It is nearly one year, it said, since His Majesty the King inaugurated Afghanistan's new Parliament and the government of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal was formed. The government was the first of its kind to have been formed with the consent of the majority of the people's representatives.

Maiwandwal's government has conducted its affairs both within and outside Parliament in a spirit of democracy and in conformity with the letter and spirit of the Constitution. Appearing before the Wolosi Jirgah during question hours, answering questions put by the Deputies with an open mind, following useful proposals of the Deputies, having patience with criticism even though such criticism at times was in the nature of personal attacks, and respecting the parliamentary immunity of the Deputies have been some of the basic characteristics of the Maiwandwal government.

Freedom of expression outside Parliament, too, has been tolerated and encouraged by the government. In this connection the editorial mentioned some private newspapers which have indulged in publications contrary to public interest and the spirit of true democracy. The government has not only been tolerant towards such publications but has also provided facilities for printing them.

The editorial also mentioned that both the Prime Minister and members of his government have been paying regular visits to the provinces in order to obtain first-hand information about their problems, wishes and aspirations. The editorial discussed the government's programme of action which envisages a number of social and economic reforms. In a country where social injustice has prevailed for centuries, the editorial said, it is impossible to hope that things could be put right overnight or within a year or two. Even then, the performance of Maiwandwal's government over the past year has been successful in the popularisation of democracy.

Yesterday's *Anis* in its editorial touched on the problem of condolence meetings held by women. As things are at present these meet-

ings are full of formalities and are expensive for the bereaved family. Condolence meetings held by men in Mosques are relatively simple and not so time consuming; those held by women should be simplified. Often women visiting a bereaved family sit for hours, causing great inconvenience.

The editorial drew a parallel between this state of affairs and the story of a yak who fell sick and all other yaks in the area came to see how he was feeling. In the process all the pasture at the sick yak's disposal was eaten. The guests left

and when the yak got better there was no food and it died a slow and solitary death.

The editorial called on the people and the authorities to take effective steps to cut down the formalities and simplify the process of condolence meetings.

Today's *Isht* carries an editorial welcoming the expansion of provincial newspapers. Some of the provincial papers have been enlarged recently. It expressed the hope that with a larger format the papers would be able to serve their readers better.

WORLD PRESS

The Cairo weekly *Akhbar Elyom* Saturday printed a report from Sanaa, Yemen ex-Premier General Hassan Al-Amri and members of his ousted government with a coup attempt.

The paper said Amri's coup was scheduled to take place in September and was foiled only when Amri was taken by surprise by the sudden return of Sallal to Yemen on September 9.

Amri and fifty other leading members of his government, including several ministers and staff of Yemen's armed forces—have been detained in Cairo since their arrival in the first half of September to ask President Gamal Abdel Nasser to summon Sallal back from Yemen.

The report said Amri was planning to form a Popular Council which would depose President Sallal, demand the withdrawal of the Egyptian forces from Yemen, and annex Yemen to Saudi Arabia at the moment when a coup d'état in Syria would have annexed Syria to the Hashemite monarchy.

A few days after Sallal's arrival in Yemen in September Amri flew to Cairo with a delegation of fifty "to cover over their plot", but Sallal later asked Cairo to take them all in custody pending deportation to Sanaa for trial.

The report charged King Faisal of Saudi Arabia of financing the "Yemenite plot" as well as that of Syria and charged the U.S. intelligence agency of having masterminded both attempts.

Tenth issue of the monthly

magazine *International Life* opens with an editorial dealing with the influence of the Bucharest conference of the political consultative committee of the Warsaw treaty member-states on the peoples' struggle for the solution of the main problems of the international situation today. The article says, that the documents of the Bucharest conferences remain in the focus of attention throughout the world.

The recent processes developing in Western Europe are analyzed in A. Gorokhov's article. He writes among other things about the growth of anti-American sentiments in Western Europe and dwells on the crisis phenomena at NATO and the struggle for hegemony between Britain, West Germany and France. The article also emphasizes the significance of closer contacts between the capitalist and socialist countries of Europe.

Y. Kotkovsky writes about the trends in the world's economic development he analyses economic processes in the developed capitalist countries, the developing countries and the countries of socialism, and arrives at the conclusion that the new social system winning in the economic competition between the two systems.

The issue includes a letter sent from Lomlino by Konn Ziliacus who touches upon the difficulties the labour government is experiencing because of the aggravation of the economic situation in the country and the opposition to the Labour Party leadership within the party itself, and in trade unions.

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Circulation and Advertising:
Extension 59.

Editorial: Ex. 24, 58

Government Printing Press

Maiwandwal Explains Role Of Non-Aligned

Following is an interview with Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal published in the "International Affairs" magazine of July 1966. The Editorial Board of the magazine addressed the questions to Maiwandwal on the 35th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

Question: How do you assess the friendly, good-neighbourly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union?

Answer: Friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union is based on the profound and sincere desire of both countries, and its chief feature is that it is constantly expanding and yielding splendid fruits. The friendly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union arise out of mutual respect and non-interference in each other's affairs, and it is on the basis of these principles that cooperation between our two countries emerged and developed. Afghan-Soviet relations are therefore the best example of fruitful peaceful co-existence between our two countries differing economically, socially and ideologically, and in the size of the territory they occupy. Our friendly relations are also important for strengthening peace in this area and in the whole world, and hence Soviet-Afghan friendship over the last half century has been and still is a useful phase in world history and a factor ensuring peace.

Q: In which fields has the equal cooperation between our two countries been most profitable to Afghanistan?

A: Soviet-Afghan cooperation has been of great importance in ensuring the most important bases for Afghan economic development, the creation of its infrastructure. It is worth mentioning the construction of highways the one through the Salang being a prominent example, and the development of

numerous hydro-electric projects. The Soviet Union is giving Afghanistan valuable help in training its youth in various professions, especially technical ones.

Q: Which, in the contemporary conditions, are the basic features of the policy of non-alignment, of which Afghanistan is one of the first supporters? What contribution, in your opinion, can the non-aligned countries make to the struggle for nuclear non-proliferation and the achievement of general and complete disarmament? We know that the Afghan Government has proposed the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East. What steps should the countries in that area of the world take to implement your suggestion?

A: Non-alignment is an important element in international politics. The Belgrade and Cairo Conferences and the views expressed in the communiqués of these two important gatherings, which are the free opinions of non-aligned countries, show that the policy of neutrality is an active policy in defence of peace.

Peaceful co-existence, mutual respect, non-participation in military blocs, and free opinions are the most important bases of the policy of non-alignment. The existence of non-aligned countries shows that to follow the above-listed principles is a reasonable political course, and can be a stimulus promoting greater mutual understanding in the world.

The non-aligned countries come forward as active champions of the rights of peoples and nations to determine their own future, and they uphold the struggle of the peoples for the abolition of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

The consistent support given by the non-aligned countries to the idea of the necessity for general and complete disarmament and for carrying out its various phases, as exemplified in the Moscow partial nuclear test ban treaty, is deserving of attention. The non-aligned

countries support the earliest possible conclusion of a nuclear non-proliferation treaty, which would be one of the phases in achieving general and complete disarmament.

The non-aligned countries have made great efforts to get the UN to adopt a resolution on convening a world disarmament conference, and they will continue their efforts for convening that conference.

The active role of the non-aligned countries in the 18-nation disarmament committee is worthy of mention.

The non-aligned countries are convinced that the conditions for achieving general and complete disarmament will be provided to the same extent as international tension will be removed. At the same time, the successful implementation of the separate phases of general and complete disarmament will have its effect in the removing international tension.

Like the majority of non-aligned countries, Afghanistan is of the opinion that the establishment of nuclear-free zones would be of great significance for ensuring universal peace and would prepare the ground for achieving general and complete disarmament.

Q: How do you assess the results of the peaceful settlement achieved between India and Pakistan on the basis of the Tashkent Declaration?

A: Afghanistan was one of the first countries to support the idea of convening the Tashkent conference and welcome with satisfaction the declaration adopted by it.

Afghanistan is convinced that the adoption of the Tashkent Declaration is of great significance for strengthening peace in this area of the globe and hopes that India and Pakistan, sincerely adhering to the spirit of the Tashkent Declaration, which underlines the necessity for mutual understanding in settling problems between the two countries, will take resolute steps leading to peace and cooperation so that the foundations of peace in the area of the world we live in will be strengthened.

Pazhwak On 21st UN Assembly:

UN Assembly Must Accept Legacy Of Reason

Following is the last part of the text of statement made at the opening meeting of the 21st General Assembly on Sept. 20 by the newly-elected President Abdul Rahman Pazhwak.

"These situations have been enumerated by the Secretary-General in the introduction to his Annual Report, and all of us are fully aware of their grave consequences in the absence of constructive and urgent endeavours in the interest of world peace and international cooperation.

"If, as is the case with the situation in Southeast Asia, the grim reality is such that the issues are not within the zone of this Organisation, as ironic contradiction is created, as a result of peculiar circumstances, because such situation affects nations individually and consequently any international institution primarily concerned with world peace and security.

"The clouds of such conflicts are bound to hang heavily upon any gathering of nations concerned with the peace and security of the world. This is true, as well, of this Assembly.

"We remember that some of these problems arose at a time when the cold war had begun to subside and when a reduction of tensions had begun to open the doors to certain possible agreements in some of the most important areas of international relations and international cooperation, and particularly when the principle of coexistence had struck root sufficiently to warrant further planting. This is most regrettable.

"We know that some of these involve peoples who, after their emergencies, should have received the

benefits of international cooperation, so indispensable for the newly-emerged countries. This is more regrettable.

"We know that these situations have become a psychological obstacle to progress in many vital fields of peace-building, affecting not only one people, but mankind as a whole. This is most regrettable.

"There have been no dearth of suggestions and formulae for peace. The substantial efforts of the Secretary-General for finding an acceptable way to stem the tide of some of these most deplorable conflicts and the endeavours of other statesmen are admirable sources of satisfaction in relation to the expression of concern which the issues deserve on behalf of all nations of the world and their leaders.

"But, in some cases, unfortunately, there has been no beginning. And the problem, it seems to me, is where to begin a beginning.

"Reason dictates that, with the continuous efforts of all peace-loving nations of the world, wherever peace feelers and overtures can be made, serious concentration on the possibility of possibilities should not be ruled out.

"The people of the world, who abhor all war and who look to this Organisation as a major hope for peace, expect this of us, and particularly of those powers who bear a special responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of peace and security.

"Among the world leaders, the Secretary-General has generously announced that his door is open. I, most humbly, suggest that all Members of the Assembly and the res-

possible leaders of all nations leave their doors no less open.

"If a beginning is sought on this starting point, I think it can be said that if all parties will manifest a powerful desire, meant to be followed by action, for peace, a clue can be found which may lead to the beginning of a solution.

"Such a start would, undoubtedly, require great political sacrifices—beginning with the cessation of statements of rigid positions and the putting aside of who is to blame. It would require concentrating on the undeniable fact that war is wrong and that no one involved in this wrong could be quite right.

"The moral responsibility of those gathered in this Assembly, not as Members of the United Nations, but as individual nations, cannot be denied. A realisation of this moral responsibility, in any form anywhere, may be an effective factor in achieving the common goal of peace and security.

"The legacy of reason is a priceless legacy which this Assembly should proudly accept and follow so that at the end of its deliberations, it might be known as the Assembly of Reason, and consequently, the Assembly of a stronger United Nations.

"With faith in divine providence, faith in the might of human reason, faith in the creative forces of history, and above all, faith in the destinies of hundreds of millions of peoples whose aspirations you represent and whose hopes are centred upon you, I wish you success as you go forward with zeal and determination to the historic tasks that lie before you."

Syrian Baathists Follow Stormy Course

The Arab Middle East kept a close watch on plans by the Baath Party for its Ninth Pan-Arab International Congress, of Sept. 20 in the Syrian capital of Damascus—the world's oldest, continuously-inhabited city.

The Baath Party, founded in 1940, is one of the world's most unusual political institutions. It is the only party in the world which draws its strength from military support, rather than from the people or from parliament. Since it staged its first coup d'état in Damascus in 1949, it has had a hand in most of 18 successive seizures of power—some of the coups due to a quarrel among Baath leadership. The number of violent changes in government is believed to be a world record.

The Baath Party claims a wide following throughout the Arab world, along with some support from Arabs settled overseas in Europe, in Africa and in Latin America. President Nasser has denounced the Baath and imprisoned its followers in Cairo. Baathists controlled the government in oil-rich Iraq, Syria's neighbour to the east, until the late President Abdul Salam Arif seized power in Baghdad in 1963. But

the party today is banned through most of the Arab world, except in Lebanon, Syria's neighbour to the west, where there is even a pre-Baath newspaper, *Al Ahrar*.

In theory, the Baath purports to be left-wing, wedded to "democratic socialism and secularism." But in practice this has meant many things to many people and the party today includes rightists, middle-of-the-roads and extreme leftists. The present far left regime, which grabbed power last February, is the most radical Baath leadership thus far.

The Baath does not allow opposition and emphasises rights of the state, rather than the individual. Baathists are not atheists. An upholder of secularism, the Baath Party has followers from a number of religions, even from the colourful Druze sect and from Jewish groups. The party's founder, Michael Aflak, now in disgrace with the party leadership, is an Orthodox Christian, but most members of the Baath are Muslims.

The current Baath leadership has swung far over into the extreme left—cancelling a \$20 million pipeline agreement with Britain and offering official encouragement to a war against Israel. The Damascus Congress of the

Baath took up a very serious threat to party unity which arose out of a division among the leadership. The new regime in Damascus dissolved the party's "International Command" which had included the Baath founder, Aflak. Aflak was denounced as a "weakling and a right-wing," while his teachings and sayings, which had always been quoted as the basis of Baathist ideology, suddenly disappeared and were replaced by a so-called "phased plan," introduced by the new Baath leadership. Aflak continues to stay in Damascus—a humiliated and dishonoured leader.

Whether he was rehabilitated—even partly is doubtful—in the new "International Command" to be formed by the Ninth Congress, is doubtful. But judging from the situation at present, it seems highly unlikely because of the fundamental differences in ideology. Aflak advocates Arab unity and good relations with neighbours like Jordan and Iraq.

On the other hand, the present Baath leaders are uncompromising. They would rather continue their old quarrel with Iraq than accept the fact of Baathist defeat there. Whereas Aflak wants harmony with Jordan, the present regime carries on an almost cease-

(Contd. on page 4)

ADVERTISING RATES

Display: Column inch, Afs. 100
Classified: per line, bold type, Af. 20
(minimum seven lines per insertion)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Yearly Af. 1000
Half Yearly Af. 600
Quarterly Af. 300

FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 40
Half Yearly \$ 25
Quarterly \$ 15

BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

AFGHAN PAVILION AT WEST BERLIN EXHIBITION WAS A GREAT DRAW

For the first time Afghanistan has participated in the West Berlin Import-Export Exhibition at the invitation of West Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt. That it was a great success is evident from the fact that within two hours after the inauguration of the exhibition 70 per cent of Afghan products on display were sold. The buyers received the items after the exhibition was over.

Some of West Germany's businessmen while visiting the Afghan pavilion showed great interest in carpets, dried fruits, poostenchas, Istalif pottery and 'Aho' leather. The managers of the Afghan pavilion received many addresses to which Afghan exporters were invited to write, giving their trade terms, said Abdul Hadi Sofizada, director of the exhibitions department in the Ministry of Commerce. Interest was also shown in goods such as karakul pelts, lapez lazuli and silks, added Sofizada.

LIST OF ITEMS

According to statistics given by ADB, the managing department of the exhibition, during the 10 days of the exhibition, from Sept. 15 to 25, almost a million people—about 100,000 a day—visited the Afghan pavilion. Among them were leaders of industry, trade and politicians of the Federal Republic of Germany, including President Lübke and Mayor Brandt.

On view at the Afghan pavilion were: carpets of all types; karakul skins, black, gray and fawn; poostenchas of Ghazni; Istalif pottery; textiles; leather toys; silver ware; embroidered Kandahari shirts for men and blouses for women; costumes; chapans from Mazari Sharif; antiques; metal goods; woollens from Nouristan and Nangarhar; different kinds of cereals; cotton and cotton-

seed, and pictures of historical and tourists centres.

During the exhibition hours, between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Afghan pavilion distributed dry fruit to visitors freely.

Among the 46 countries which took part in the exhibition were: Asia: Afghanistan, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Pakistan, and the Philippines.

Latin America: Brazil, Costa Rica, Mexico, Venezuela.

Africa: Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Somalia, Tanzania, Zambia and from the Mediterranean area: Algeria, Israel, Morocco, Turkey and Cyprus.

WIDE RANGE

They offered an extensive range of goods to European buyers, and the exhibition is reported to have been the largest of its kind to be held on European soil.

The Afghan pavilion, which had the best location, covered an area of 235 sq. m. and ADB helped a great deal in decoration and other arrangements which made the Afghan pavilion a success, said Sofizada.

The Afghan delegation to the exhibition was headed by Issa Syamai, adviser to the Chamber of Commerce. The members were Abdul Hadi Sofizada and Mrs. Malika Seraj, chief of the handicrafts sales room of the Ministry of Mines and Industries.

Syamai, in an interview in West Berlin, said Afghanistan's participation in the exhibition was aimed at providing visual proof of the satisfactory trade relations between Afghanistan and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Syamai said that besides endeavouring to increase the export of such traditional items as cotton,

carpets, precious stones, karakul fur, caps and leather goods, "we are trying to find a market in FRG for new products such as karakul furs and pottery."

Syamai said Afghanistan's participation in the exhibition will undoubtedly play a major role in expanding its trade and finding new markets.

Afghanistan, Syamai said, has trade relations with American and European countries and wishes to expand its trade with them. That is why we have in the West Berlin Import-Export Exhibition tried to establish contacts not only with FRG firms but also with participating countries which, we think, offer good prospects of trade and commerce.

OTHER EXHIBITION

In the last decade Afghanistan has participated in the following international fairs besides the West Berlin exhibition.

1. The International Fair of Italy (once).
2. The International Fair of Poznan, Poland, (twice).
3. The International Exhibition in the United Arab Republic (once).
4. The International Fair in New Delhi (once).
5. The International Exhibition in London (once).
6. The International Exhibition in Paris (once).

Afghanistan and FRG have had trade relations for a long time. In 1961 Afghanistan exported about \$5.6 million worth of goods to FRG and imported \$3.6 million.

In 1962 the figures were \$4.3 million and about \$4 million; in 1963 about \$3 million and about \$3.9 million; in 1964 about \$6 million and about \$6.7 million, and in 1965 \$5.5 million and \$3.7 million.



Heinrich Lübke, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Mrs. Lübke welcomed at the entrance of the Afghan pavilion by the Afghan delegation to the exhibition.

Symposium Discusses Metal Working Role In Development

By A Staff Writer

The Inter-Regional Symposium on the development of metal working industries in developing countries was held in the Soviet Union from Sept. 7th to Oct. 6th, 1966. The Symposium was sponsored by the United Nations and the government of USSR.

The programme was set up jointly by the Centre for Industrial Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations and the State Committee for Science and Technology, the Ministry of Machine Tool Industry, and the Experimental Scientific Research Institute for Machine Tools (ENIMS), of the USSR.

PURPOSE OF SYMPOSIUM

The purpose of the symposium was to provide, through the presentation of papers and discussions, a comprehensive review and analysis of important economic and technical problems of the establishment and development of the metal working sector in the developing countries, and to assure a basis for future constructive action.

The substantive items on the agenda were:

1. Survey of modern development and trends in machinery production and metal working practices, and the state of metal working industries in developing countries.
2. Trends and problems in the designing industrial machinery and equipment and in the design of other engineering products in the metal working sectors.
3. Economic problems of the development of the metal working industries.

The symposium was attended by participants from 25 developing countries from Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America. The countries represented were: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, India, Iran, Israel, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sudan, Yugoslavia, Uruguay and United Arab Republic.

The symposium was also attended by 60 experts from industrially developed countries, ECAFE, the Economic Commission for Latin America, observers from 10 countries, and an observer from the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

The symposium heard 41 papers from experts. The presentation of papers was followed by intensive discussions on needs of developing countries.

41 PAPERS READ

To supplement and illustrate the discussions of the symposium and to acquaint the participants with a variety of practical aspects of the operations of the metal working industries, an extensive plant tour was also arranged in Moscow and Leningrad by the USSR government.

On behalf of Afghanistan's delegation, Mohammad Hassan Alef spoke about the present status of metal working in Afghanistan and its possible role in the future in industrialisation. He also made proposal for giving first priority to regional cooperation in developing countries and programme for on job training by developed and developing countries.

Pottery Plant Opened In Mazari Sharif

MAZARE SHARIF, Oct. 11, (Bakhtar)—A pottery plant was opened in Mazare Sharif last week and its first kiln was put into operation.

In accordance with the efforts of the government to revive ancient industries and develop handicrafts Sannati Bakhtar, Sanati Mazar Ltd. and Amin Limited companies in Mazare Sharif have jointly invested 200,000 afghanis in the plant which was established under the supervision of the Petrol Prospecting Department of the Ministry of Mines and Industries in Balkh province.

The first kiln of the pottery plant can bake 300 pieces of pottery such as flower pots, plates, bowls and cups at one time.

Engineer Mohammad Hussein Masa the Governor of Balkh, in opening the plant praised the effort to revive the ancient local industries and expressed the hope that with the help of the local potters the new pottery plant will develop and expand and produce better and more attractive pottery for the use of the people.

The Governor of Balkh thanked those individual and government organisation who helped in setting up this plant.

Engineer Badruddin Sharifi, the President of the Petroleum Prospects Department in Mazare Sharif and the Chief of the New Pottery Plant there, in a speech said that pottery is an ancient art. Mosaic tiles were produced in Afghanistan 400 years ago and the industry still exists in some parts of the country. Sharifi expressed the hope that the new pottery plant will help revive this industry.

BOOM IN AFGHANISTAN'S HOTEL INDUSTRY

Due to the increasing need for accommodations for tourists in Afghanistan, an ultra-modern international hotel with 200 beds and equipped with all modern facilities will be built in Baghe Bala overlooking the city of Kabul.

The new international hotel which will be built with the cooperation of the Taylor Woodrow Co. of Britain will have a VIP apartment, coffee shop, a grill supper club, glassed enclosed swimming pool with warm water in winter.

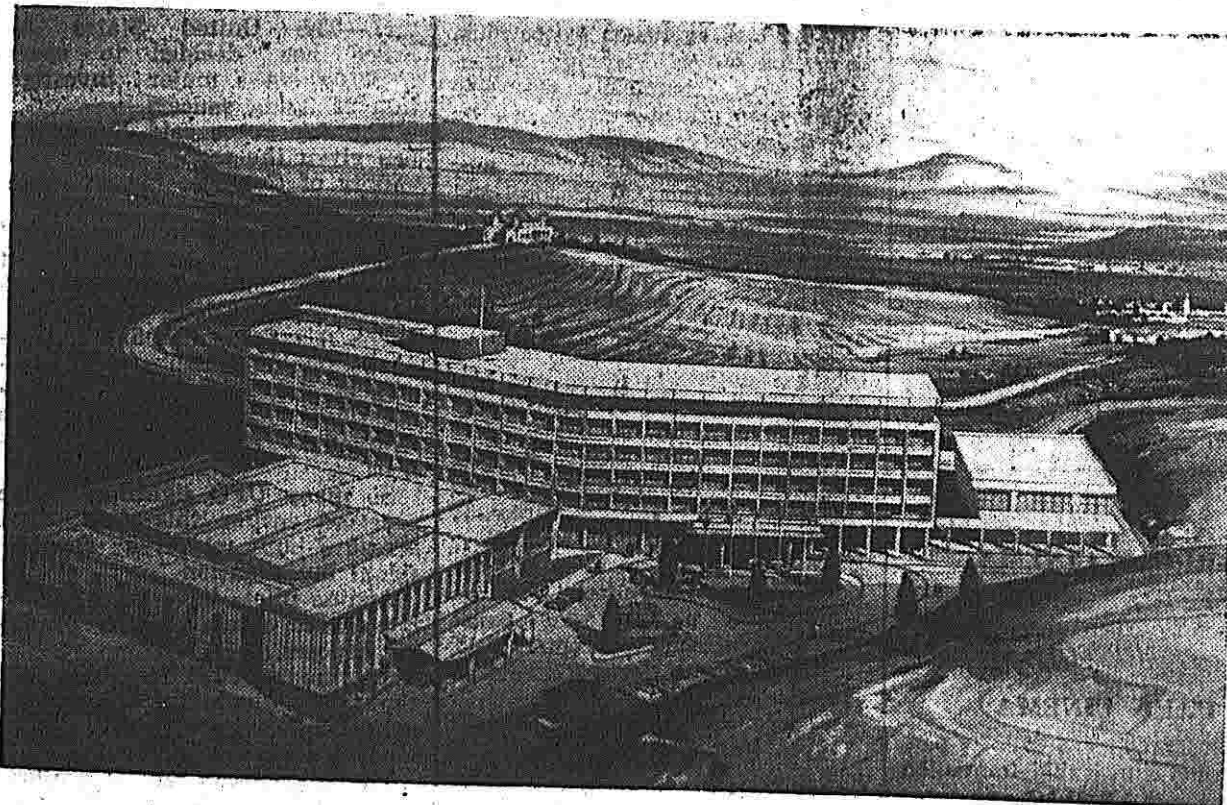
The management of the new international hotel in Kabul, after completed will be handled by Intercontinental which is a section of the Pan American World Airways Cooperation. The Intercontinental has already hotels in this region of the world in New Delhi and

Karachi, and has recently opened hotels in Bangkok and Dacca.

So far Afghanistan has not been able to launch intensive publicity to attract more tourists because of lack of comfortable accommodations which are a prime necessity for tourists. However, with the completion of the new international hotel the needs of first class tourists will be met to some extent.

From the ever increasing number of hotels and restaurants in the capital city one can judge that the people of Afghanistan have become tourist conscience and have realised the value of tourism. Undoubtedly more people will invest in this industry.

The picture shows a drawing of the new international hotel in Baghe Bala which it is hoped will be completed in two years.



Procedures Of Marketing Discussed

By A Staff Writer

KABUL, Oct. 11.—On Monday a meeting was held at the Ministry of Commerce to discuss marketing procedures. The meeting, presided over by Dr. Mohammad Akbar Omer, the Deputy Minister of Commerce, was attended by officials of the Ministry, members of the Chamber of Commerce and some exporters.

Dr. Amanullah Rasul, the President of the Planning and Statistics Department in the Commerce Ministry explained the importance of marketing practices and the results of his 14 weeks visit to the United States where he and two of his colleagues made theoretical and practical studies in marketing.

Dr. Rasul also explained to the participants of the meeting that at this year's seminar of the International Marketing Institute which was held at Harvard University in the United States 34 countries participated and the total number of delegates were 120.

Dr. Rasul also explained that how and through which procedures the exporters and producers can better sell their goods and also how they should keep up sales appeal and preserves present customers and to obtain new consumers for their goods. He urged the Afghan businessmen to cooperate in achieving this goal. The businessmen expressed their willingness to do so and follow those rules of marketing which could be applied to the present stage of Afghanistan's trade, in accordance with national interest.

Vietnam Aid Affects US Gold Supplies Little

U.S. officials are convinced that little of this country's non-military aid to South Vietnam winds up as a drain on Americas dwindling gold supply through French Central Bank.

But they have no exact figures to prove their point.

There have been reports that up to a third of the non-military aid finds its way to France, which promptly converts it into gold. Senator Vance Hartke, Democrat Indian, a member of the Senate Finance Committee, made this comment recently in Athens.

Government sources express doubt but hesitate to define the amount that might wind up in France. They indicate it is not appreciable.

The Agency for International Development pumped about \$720.4 million worth of aid into South Vietnam during the fiscal year that ended June 30.

During the same 12 months, France converted \$ 578 million of her U.S. dollar holdings into gold at 35 dollars an ounce.

French policy is to convert at least 34 million in U.S. dollars into gold monthly. This is possible because the United States guarantees such conversion of dollars held by foreign central banks.

Foreign countries obtain those dollars because of the deficit in the U.S. balance of payments.

Treasury officials said they keep close tabs on South Vietnam aid to make it sure it doesn't

end up as a drain on U.S. gold through France.

Much of the aid reaches South Vietnam as finished goods or food shipments rather than cold cash and any aid used for purchases in South Vietnam itself is first converted into local currency.

This is done by obtaining payments for dollars at the South Vietnam Central Bank.

Since relation between France and South Vietnam are cool, the South Vietnamese buy little from the French. In fact, one source said there is almost a boycott on French imports.

But officials said it is possible for some dollars to find way back to France through the black market or through normal currency channels in other countries.

South Vietnam does buy goods for dollars from other Asian nations, Japan and Korea to name two.

But government sources said the French drain on U.S. gold stocks can be accounted for through the favourable French balance of payments position with North America, the European countries and the French colonies and former colonies in Africa.

The French have also assured U.S. officials that they are not benefiting via the gold conversation route for U.S. aid to South Vietnam.

"We have no reason to doubt their word," one official said.

AP

McNamara Holds Briefings As Marines Are Redeployed North

SAIGON, Oct. 11, (Reuter).—

United States Defence Secretary Robert McNamara, conducting his eighth on-the-spot survey, was told yesterday there is more optimism here about military progress than about the pacification programme of the Vietnam war.

McNamara spent the day in intense briefings with American diplomats and military commanders. An official spokesman said formal discussions began in the afternoon with an outline by U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge on the political, military and economic situation.

The Ambassador's evaluation was "more optimistic about the military progress than he was optimistic about the pacification or civilian side," the spokesman said.

BATTLEFIELD VISIT

After two days of talks here, McNamara will probably visit troops in the field before leaving Thursday night.

His report will be on the agenda of the Manila summit on Vietnam opening on October 24, which President Johnson will attend.

McNamara flew in here late by an hour after his special plane from Honolulu was diverted to avoid giant B-52 Stratofortresses flying in to bomb targets just north of the demilitarised zone between North and South Vietnam.

The North-South Vietnam frontier has been the scene of heavy fighting recently. Yesterday, U.S. military commanders announced a major redeployment of troops towards the frontier.

The headquarters of two U.S. Marine divisions were moved north and a battalion of paratroopers has been stationed at Da Nang, headquarters of the northern tactical zone.

The move reflected the new threat of massive infiltration of regular North Vietnamese troops through the demilitarised zone, observers said.

UNDER GROUND, UNDER SEA

Further south, along the central coast of South Vietnam, Americans and the Viet Cong are fighting underground and under the sea.

Bitter cave fighting has broken out. Dark mountain tunnels flared and shook with blast and fire Sunday as the two sides clashed inside the honeycombed Hung Lac peninsula putting out into the South China Sea from Binh Dinh province.

Later an unidentified American company commander led a frogman attack against two islands off this vital Qui Nhon area, swimming into the submerged entrance of caves harbouring the Viet Cong, and killing a sentry with his bayonet.

Americans in the helicopter-borne 1st Air Cavalry Division, fighting around Qui Nhon, said they had taken prisoners from the Hung Lac peninsula.

American Air Force and Navy bombers flew through towering monsoon thunderheads to maintain the air offensive against North Vietnam yesterday.

Ground fire was moderate and heavy and a Phantom from the carrier Coral Sea was reported lost. Raids were again concentrated.

Robin Hood Pardoned

NOTTINGHAM, Oct. 11, (AP).—Robin Hood has been granted an official pardon—just seven centuries after the "wanted" notices hung from the trees of Sherwood forest.

The pardon was signed by the sheriff of Nottingham, Elliott Durham, who is one of the long line of successors to Robin's greatest enemy.

The sheriff drove to Sherwood forest Sunday and presented a proclamation declaring Robin to be a member of a local archery club.

Kabul To see Over 100 Indian Movies A Year

KABUL, Oct. 11, (Bakhtar).—A contract for the import of Indian movies was signed yesterday by Abdul Haq Walleh, President of the Cultural Affairs Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture, and Naik, President of the Indian Film Export Board.

According to the contract, 100 to 150 films will be imported here from India every year and payment for them will be made from the proceeds of sales of Afghan fruits in India.

Naik presented a projector and accessories to the department.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA

At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. Italian colour cinematograph film in Farsi LE LEGION DI CLEOPATRA

PARK CINEMA

At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m. Russian film with Tajiki translation JURA

KABUL CINEMA

At 2, 5, 7:30 and 10 p.m. Indian colour film PYAR KIA JA

Device To Smell Out The Enemy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, (Reuter).—U.S. troops in Vietnam will soon be using a device which literally smells out the enemy.

The electronic unit, called the manpack personnel detector, was exhibited at the annual meeting here of the association of the United States army.

A U.S. Defence Department spokesman said it will be used in Vietnam in the near future but declined any further details.

The manufacturers, General Electric corporation, say the device is intended to alert a foot patrol to concealed enemies "by detecting submicroscopic agents or particles given off by humans."

Sun Eclipse To Be Watched From Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 11, (AP).—Rocket-launching crews are beginning to prepare in southern Brazil for what scientists here hope will be the best solar eclipse ever.

Expeditions from 17 universities of the United States, Europe and South America are expected to settle on Bage, in Rio Grande do Sul state to watch a total eclipse of the sun Nov. 11. Rockets launched by Brazilian crews from the coastal base of Cassino will carry aloft instruments to watch the 102-second eclipse.

Other watchers in jet transports will chase the shadow across southern Brazil in a swath from the southern slopes of the Andes out across the Atlantic. The centre of the eclipse will pass over Bage, then Cassino just north of Brazil's border with Uruguay.

Bage, some two hours by road from the state capital of Porto Alegre, was chosen as a base because the time the shadow passes will be close to noon, when the sun is most clearly visible.

Scientists who had their last look at a shaded sun in the South Pacific in May 1965 are preparing to take advantage of the expanse of land in southern Brazil from which to watch.

Most of the experiments registered with Brazil's National Research Council deal with the Corona, the hot outer layer of the sun's boiling gases. Science wants to know more about this hydrogen-filled layer and its effects on the earth's atmosphere.

Each year there are better instruments to measure it.

Syria's Baath Party

(Contd. from page 2)

less campaign against King Hussein.

The Baathists staged their first military coup in 1949, led by Colonel Husni Al Zai—and there began the doom of Syrian politics. The Colonel and Aflak quickly fell out with each other over the formation of a cabinet, and Aflak was arrested. Zaim himself did not last long, however, and was overthrown in a coup a few months afterward.

This was the beginning of a long series of coups and counter coups that have plagued Syria ever since.

Add Shishakly, a leader of one of the coups, refused to have anything to do with the Baathists and banned the party throughout Syria. Aflak and his supporters headed for Beirut, in exile. Shishakly lasted in power for several years but was eventually overthrown in 1954. He then left for Brazil where he was killed in a duel last year following a political argument with another Syrian settler—believed to be a Baathist.

In 1955, the party campaigned against the pro-western Baghdad Pact and, fearful of "imperialist

Study Of UFO's Commissioned

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, (Reuter).—The United States Air Force has decided to spend \$300,000 on a major investigation of flying saucers.

The Air Force said Friday it has given the money to the University of Colorado for an independent study.

More than 100 scientists will collect and probe evidence of sightings. Their report is expected early in 1968.

The Air Force has finally bowed to public pressure after scoffing at claims that the UFO (Unidentified Flying Objects) are manned by extra-terrestrial beings.

So many UFO sightings were reported earlier this year that pressure built up for a congressional investigation.

Airline pilots have reported being chased across the sky by flying saucers.

On the ground, members of the public—including hardened policemen—have started seeing saucers whirling around.

The Air Force's official position is that it does not deny the possibility of life on other planets, but so far no evidence proving the existence of extra-terrestrial life has been obtained.

Brown To Present Vietnam Proposals To UN Today

(Contd. from page 1)

against Rhodesia and, if they prove inadequate, follow them with military force to bring down the rebel regime.

It said action under Article 42 of the UN Charter "becomes not permissive but absolutely necessary" if the sanctions should fail.

GHANA'S POLICY

Ghana's military regime declared that its foreign policy is one of non-alignment, and it intends to restore representative civilian rule to the country as soon as possible.

The pledges were contained in Ghana's first statement to the General Assembly since the coup that toppled President Kwame Nkrumah on February 24.

Spokesman for the National Liberation Council, which emerged as the ruling faction following the upheaval, was Major-General E. K. Kotoka, Commanding Officer of the Ghana Army. He is chairman of Ghana's delegation.

Regarding Ghana's policy of nonalignment, he said: "It is our conviction that the best contribution to the achievement of peace is a policy free from military and political entanglement in big power bloc politics."

He said Ghana supports the admission of China to the United Nations.

TUNISIA'S CHARGE

Tunisia accused the United Arab Republic of a policy of "micro-imperialism" in the Arab world, based on "intimidation, blackmail and libel."

Foreign Minister Habib Bourguiba Jr. told the General Assembly this policy was the reason why Tunisia recently broke off diplomatic relations with Cairo.

On Palestine, Bourguiba called on the United Nations to seek "an equitable solution," based on its own Charter to a problem that he said is continuing to worsen.

He said the problem of Israel's presence is "one of the purest colonial types" and Israel, although owing its existence to the UN, continues to ignore and flout UN resolutions.

"The United Nations is obligated to put an end to this practice to take the measures necessary for the respect of its decisions and to impose a solution which is more responsive to the aspirations of the Arab people of Palestine," he said.

Cypriot Foreign Minister Spyros Kyprianou emphasised that any solution to the Cyprus problem must be based on self-determination.

"Our position remains unchanged," he said. "It is that the future of Cyprus must be determined in accordance with the wishes of the people of Cyprus."

The declaration was the only strong note on the Cyprus question in Kyprianou's statement which was free of attacks against Turkey and hopeful that an acceptable solution can be found. The general conciliatory tone was undoubtedly aimed at stimulating private talks now underway between Greece and Turkey for a solution to the Cyprus problem.

"If as a result of this dialogue," Kyprianou said, "tension in the eastern Mediterranean is reduced and if a solution to the problem of Cyprus acceptable to the people of Cyprus is facilitated, then such a result would be welcomed by my government."

Secretary-General U Thant urgently appealed for further voluntary contributions to meet a serious deficit in funds for the UN peace-keeping force in Cyprus, Reuter reported.

A published letter from the Secretary-General to member governments said new pledges of about 2,200,000 sterling must be received if the organisation is to cover the costs of the force until December 26, 1966.

Poland called on the United States to give up what it said is a foreign policy conducted "from a position of strength" militarily and economically.

Deputy Foreign Minister Winiewicz said the policy, as applied in Vietnam, "cannot but meet with growing opposition," and in Europe, is the chief obstacle to reducing international tension.

BROWN'S SPEECH TODAY

Britain's Foreign Secretary George Brown is expected to lay his peace proposals on Vietnam before the Assembly today in his maiden speech to the world body.

His broad review of world trouble spots will also take in Rhodesia, Southwest Africa, Middle East problems and the crisis of confidence in the world.

Brown is due to confer, for the second time, later today with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, who yesterday saw President Johnson in Washington.

Brown and Gromyko are expected again to discuss Vietnam. The Soviet Minister cold-shouldered the British peace plan when the pair conferred for 90 minutes last Saturday.

British sources said the United States endorsed the proposals through its chief UN delegate, Arthur J. Goldberg, whom Brown saw last night.

In Ottawa, reports AP, it was announced Brown will pay a "flying visit" to Ottawa Sunday to discuss that Vietnam and NATO with Canadian Foreign Minister Martin.

Ben Barka Verdict Due Next Week

PARIS, Oct. 11, (AP).—Hearing of testimony in the kidnapping trial of Mehdi Ben Barka, Moroccan opposition leader, was completed Monday and lawyers will start presenting their closing arguments Tuesday.

The trial went into its sixth week. The final pleas will take another week and the verdict is expected next Tuesday or Wednesday.

The court will then have to decide whether to stage a trial for General Mohammed Oufkir, Moroccan Minister of Justice, two of his aides and two Frenchmen who have fled the country and are believed to be in Morocco.

None of the defendants would be present for the trial if the court decides to hold it.

Paris, message from Reuter adds: A lawyer for the family of kidnapped Moroccan opposition leader yesterday alleged the French government had tried to do a secret deal with Morocco over the affair.

Maitre Michel Bruguiere told a court here he was not satisfied with the written explanation given by Prime Minister Georges Pompidou and Interior Minister Roger Frey for a delay of eight days in arresting two French policemen who helped in the kidnapping last October 29.

Five other persons were injured and several houses destroyed in the explosion which occurred Sunday in Bulacan province.

HOUSE FOR RENT

Modern two storey concrete house 3 bedrooms, salon, dining room, two halls, two bathrooms, kitchen, servant's quarters, garage, garden. Tel. 23888 5 p.m. or 23032 daytime.

PAPER NEEDED

Bakhtar News Agency is in need of 3000 rolls of tele-printer paper. The price offered by ITALAF is \$1.40 per roll, CIF Kabul, excluding customs duty. Bidders may contact Bakhtar for five days for further information.

World Briefs

PARIS, Oct. 11, (DPA).—Prime Minister Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria arrived here Monday for a six-day official visit to France. During his visit, the first ever paid by him to a Western country, Zhivkov will be received by French President Charles de Gaulle and Prime Minister Ivan Bashev. Bashev and his French colleague Maurice Couve de Murville will sign a cultural agreement.

PARIS, Oct. 11, (DPA).—French-Soviet economic talks opened in Paris Monday between Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Komarov and the Secretary-General in the French Foreign Ministry, Herve Alphand.

BELGRADE, Oct. 11, (Reuter).—Colonel Houari Boumedienne, Algerian Prime Minister, and President Tito of Yugoslavia met Monday on Brioni Island, northern Adriatic, to continue their official talks, begun in Belgrade last Friday. The Algerian Prime Minister is on a five-day official visit to Yugoslavia.

KUALA LUMPUR, Oct. 11, (AP).—Fourteen nations have accepted Malaysia's invitation to attend an Afro-Asian seminar on development studies to be held in this capital starting Oct. 24.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11, (AP).—The wife of Subur Parthasarathi, Indian Ambassador to the United Nations, died early Monday in Mt. Sinai Hospital, according to a spokesman for the Indian UN delegation.

TOKYO, Oct. 11, (AP).—Japan's Mitsubishi heavy industries company said Monday it has received an order for a sugar refinery plant with the capacity of processing 2,000 tons a day in West Pakistan. Mitsubishi said the order, subject to approval by both the Japanese and Pakistani governments, was received from Mehran Sugar Mills Ltd. of West Pakistan.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 11, (DPA).—Resumption of talks between the European Economic Community (EEC) and Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda has been delayed again. The talks on these three East African countries in association with the European Economic Community were due to resume Monday after a pause of nearly one and a half year.

They have been postponed until November 7. Informed sources said the governments of the three countries asked for the postponement because they have been unable so far to agree on a joint position.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 11, (Reuter).—Saboteurs derailed a train on the disputed border of the Indian states of Mysore and Maharashtra Monday killing nine people and wounding more than one hundred. Maharashtra Home Minister G.L. Desai told reporters in Bombay.

Desai said the rail track had been tampered with making the accident "entirely a case of sabotage."

The disaster came only hours after India's ruling Congress Party decided to go ahead with the appointment of a one-man commission to look into Maharashtra's claim to a large area of Mysore with a population of 670,000.

ISTANBUL, Oct. 11, (Reuter).—A three seconds earth tremor Monday shook Isparta in western Turkey, the hometown of Turkey's Prime Minister, Suleyman Demirel. No damage or injury was reported.

Monday's tremor follows a series of earthquakes which have devastated eastern Turkey since the middle of August causing at least 2,242 deaths.

HONG KONG, Oct. 11, (Reuter).—The first group of Chinese nationals repatriated from Indonesia has arrived in China to a big welcome from drum-beating Red Guards, Radio Canton reported Monday.

MANILA, Oct. 11, (Reuter).—Half a ton of fireworks exploded beneath a house near here killing 14 people including eight children aged two to 10 years.

Five other persons were injured and several houses destroyed in the explosion which occurred Sunday in Bulacan province.



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